

On tensor products of path algebras of type A

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Abstract

We derive a formula for the Coxeter polynomial of the s -fold tensor product $\bigotimes_{i=1}^s F[\vec{A}_{n_i-1}]$ of path algebras of linearly oriented quivers of Dynkin type A_{n_i-1} , in terms of the weights $n_1, \dots, n_s \geq 2$, and show that conversely the weights can be recovered from the Coxeter polynomial of the tensor product. Our results have applications in singularity theory, in particular these algebras occur as endomorphism algebras of tilting objects in certain stable categories of vector bundles.

1 Introduction and results

This paper is motivated by recent work [9, 10] on weighted projective lines and triangle singularities: Let $\mathbb{X} = \mathbb{X}(n_1, n_2, n_3)$ be the weighted projective line, over an algebraically closed field F , with respect to the weight triple $n_1, n_2, n_3 \geq 2$. Associated with \mathbb{X} there is the stable category $\underline{\text{vect}}\text{-}\mathbb{X}$ of vector bundles on \mathbb{X} , which by [10, Thm.B, Thm.6.1] turns out to have a tilting object whose endomorphism algebra is isomorphic to the tensor product of algebras

$$F[\vec{A}_{n_1-1}] \otimes F[\vec{A}_{n_2-1}] \otimes F[\vec{A}_{n_3-1}],$$

where $F[\vec{A}_{n_i-1}]$ denotes the path algebra of the linearly oriented quiver of Dynkin type A_{n_i-1} ; for the particularly important special case of weight triples $[2, 3, n]$ see also [9, Prop.5.5]. In view of [10, Rem.5.10, Sect.7.3], the Coxeter transformations of these tensor product algebras are of particular interest.

It is tempting to ask whether there is a similar interpretation of the s -fold tensor product $\bigotimes_{i=1}^s F[\vec{A}_{n_i-1}]$, for weights $n_1, \dots, n_s \geq 2$ and arbitrary $s \in \mathbb{N}$. Indeed, the following interpretation of $\underline{\text{vect}}\text{-}\mathbb{X}$ as a singularity category generalises: We first consider the hypersurface singularity

$$S_{[n_1, n_2, n_3]} := \frac{F[X_1, X_2, X_3]}{\langle X_1^{n_1} + X_2^{n_2} + X_3^{n_3} \rangle},$$

which is graded with respect to the abelian group $\frac{\mathbb{Z}^4}{\langle [n_1, 0, 0, 1], [0, n_2, 0, 1], [0, 0, n_3, 1] \rangle_{\mathbb{Z}}}$. Letting $D^b(\mathbf{mod}_{\text{gr}}\text{-}S_{[n_1, n_2, n_3]})$ be the bounded derived category of the category of finitely generated graded $S_{[n_1, n_2, n_3]}$ -modules, and $D^b(\mathbf{proj}_{\text{gr}}\text{-}S_{[n_1, n_2, n_3]})$ be its full triangulated subcategory of perfect complexes, the associated singularity category is defined as the quotient $D_{\text{sg}}^b(S_{[n_1, n_2, n_3]}) := \frac{D^b(\mathbf{mod}_{\text{gr}}\text{-}S_{[n_1, n_2, n_3]})}{D^b(\mathbf{proj}_{\text{gr}}\text{-}S_{[n_1, n_2, n_3]})}$. Then, by [5] and [16], the category $\underline{\text{vect}}\text{-}\mathbb{X}$ is equivalent, as a triangulated category, to the singularity category $D_{\text{sg}}^b(S_{[n_1, n_2, n_3]})$; see also [10, App.C].

Now, given weights $n_1, \dots, n_s \geq 2$, the Brieskorn-Pham hypersurface singularity

$$S_{[n_1, \dots, n_s]} := \frac{F[X_1, \dots, X_s]}{\langle X_1^{n_1} + \dots + X_s^{n_s} \rangle},$$

which again is naturally graded, similarly gives rise to an associated singularity category $D_{\text{sg}}^b(S_{[n_1, \dots, n_s]}) := \frac{D^b(\mathbf{mod}_{\text{gr}} S_{[n_1, \dots, n_s]})}{D^b(\mathbf{proj}_{\text{gr}} S_{[n_1, \dots, n_s]})}$. Then, by [3, Thm.1.2], we have an equivalence of triangulated categories

$$D_{\text{sg}}^b(S_{[n_1, \dots, n_s]}) \cong D^b \left(\mathbf{mod} \text{-} \bigotimes_{i=1}^s F[\vec{A}_{n_i-1}] \right).$$

Finally, we mention that tensor products $F[\vec{A}_{n_1-1}] \otimes F[\vec{A}_{n_2-1}]$ have been considered, from a representation theoretic perspective, in [11]. Thus, having all of this in mind, in the present paper we are interested in the algebras $\bigotimes_{i=1}^s F[\vec{A}_{n_i-1}]$, where $n_1, \dots, n_s \geq 2$ and $s \in \mathbb{N}$, in their bounded derived module categories, and in particular in their Coxeter transformations.

Coxeter transformations. Since our investigations will take place in the realm of finite-dimensional algebras no deep knowledge about singularity theory or weighted projective lines will be required in the sequel. But we assume the reader familiar with the notion of Coxeter transformations and their relevance in representation theory; we are content with briefly recalling the setting:

From now on let F be an arbitrary field, and let A be a finite-dimensional (associative unital) F -algebra of finite global dimension. Let $\mathbf{mod}\text{-}A$ be the category of finite-dimensional (right) A -modules, let $D^b(\mathbf{mod}\text{-}A)$ be the associated bounded derived category. Then their Grothendieck groups $K_0(\mathbf{mod}\text{-}A)$ and $K_0(D^b(\mathbf{mod}\text{-}A))$, respectively, become bilinear \mathbb{Z} -lattices with respect to the Euler form, and as such can be naturally identified. Let τ_A be the Auslander-Reiten translation associated with A , which is a derived auto-equivalence of A , that is an auto-equivalence of $D^b(\mathbf{mod}\text{-}A)$ as a triangulated category. Hence τ_A induces an isomorphism Φ_A of $K_0(\mathbf{mod}\text{-}A)$, being called the Coxeter transformation of A . Writing Φ_A as an element of $\text{GL}_l(\mathbb{Z})$, where $l \in \mathbb{N}$ is the number of simple A -modules, gives rise to the characteristic polynomial $\chi_A \in \mathbb{Z}[X]$ of Φ_A , being called the Coxeter polynomial of A . Hence in particular the equivalence class of Φ_A , as well as χ_A are derived invariants of A , that is invariants of $D^b(\mathbf{mod}\text{-}A)$ under equivalences of triangulated categories.

Of particular interest are spectral properties of Φ_A : For example, the fixed space of Φ_A coincides with the radical of the Euler form; and the trace of Φ_A is related to the Hochschild cohomology of A . Moreover, by Kronecker's Theorem, Φ_A is periodic if and only if Φ_A is diagonalisable and has spectral radius at most 1. In particular, if A is fractionally Calabi-Yau, then the order of periodicity of Φ_A is related to the Calabi-Yau dimension $\frac{a}{b}$ of A as follows: Recalling that the Serre functor of $D^b(\mathbf{mod}\text{-}A)$ induces the isomorphism $-\Phi_A$ of $K_0(\mathbf{mod}\text{-}A)$, we get $(\Phi_A)^b = (-\text{id})^{a+b}$, implying that the order of periodicity of Φ_A divides $2b$.

Still, despite their importance, Coxeter transformations and Coxeter polynomials are not too well understood, where for more details we refer the reader, for example, to [6, 12, 13, 14].

Kronecker products. Given $s \in \mathbb{N}$ and $n_1, \dots, n_s \geq 2$, we now consider the tensor product $A := \bigotimes_{i=1}^s F[\vec{A}_{n_i-1}]$. This of course, up to isomorphism, only depends on the multiset $[n_1, \dots, n_s]$, but not on the order of the tensor factors; moreover, it is independent from adding or deleting tensor factors $F[\vec{A}_1]$, hence we will additionally assume that $n_i \geq 3$, for all $\{1, \dots, s\}$, whenever appropriate. Anyway, for $n \geq 2$ let $\Phi_{[n]} \in \mathrm{GL}_{n-1}(\mathbb{Z})$ be the Coxeter transformation of the path algebra $F[\vec{A}_{n-1}]$, and let $\chi_{[n]} \in \mathbb{Z}[X]$ be its Coxeter polynomial. Letting

$$\Phi_{[n_1, \dots, n_s]} := \bigotimes_{i=1}^s \Phi_{[n_i]} \in \mathrm{GL}_l(\mathbb{Z}),$$

where $l := \prod_{i=1}^s (n_i - 1)$, the Coxeter transformation Φ_A associated with the tensor product $A = \bigotimes_{i=1}^s F[\vec{A}_{n_i-1}]$ is given as $\Phi_A = (-1)^{s-1} \cdot \Phi_{[n_1, \dots, n_s]} \in \mathrm{GL}_l(\mathbb{Z})$. Thus we consider the map $\Phi_{[n_1, \dots, n_s]}$ first, and subsequently take care of signs in order to come back to the Coxeter transformation Φ_A :

Let $\chi_{[n_1, \dots, n_s]} \in \mathbb{Z}[X]$ be the characteristic polynomial of $\Phi_{[n_1, \dots, n_s]}$. From $\Phi_{[2]} = [-1] \in \mathrm{GL}_1(\mathbb{Z})$ we get $\Phi_{[n_1, \dots, n_s]} = -\Phi_{[n_1, \dots, n_s, 2]} = \Phi_{[n_1, \dots, n_s, 2, 2]}$; as an aside, in view of the interpretation in terms of Brieskorn-Pham hypersurface singularities, we mention that this observation is related to Knörrer periodicity, see [8]. Anyway, the above equalities yield

$$\chi_{[n_1, \dots, n_s, 2]} = (-1)^l \cdot \chi_{[n_1, \dots, n_s]}(-X) \quad \text{and} \quad \chi_{[n_1, \dots, n_s, 2, 2]} = \chi_{[n_1, \dots, n_s]}.$$

Thus we may additionally assume that $n_i \geq 3$, for all $\{1, \dots, s-1\}$, that is the multiset $[n_1, \dots, n_s]$ contains the element 2 at most once, whenever appropriate.

Our main results now are a formula expressing the polynomial $\chi_{[n_1, \dots, n_s]} \in \mathbb{Z}[X]$ as a rational function in $\mathbb{Q}(X)$, and a recognition result:

(1.1) Theorem. Let $[n_1, \dots, n_s]$ be a multiset, and for any subset $\emptyset \neq \mathcal{J} \subseteq \mathcal{I} := \{1, \dots, s\}$ let $n_{\mathcal{J}} := \mathrm{lcm}(n_i; i \in \mathcal{J}) \in \mathbb{N}$, and let $n_{\emptyset} := 1$. Then we have

$$\chi_{[n_1, \dots, n_s]} = \prod_{\mathcal{J} \subseteq \mathcal{I}} \left((X^{n_{\mathcal{J}}} - 1)^{\frac{\prod_{i \in \mathcal{J}} n_i}{n_{\mathcal{J}}}} \right)^{(-1)^{s-|\mathcal{J}|}}.$$

(1.2) Theorem. Let $[n_1, \dots, n_s]$ and $[\tilde{n}_1, \dots, \tilde{n}_{\tilde{s}}]$ be multisets each containing the element 2 at most once. Then we have $\chi_{[n_1, \dots, n_s]} = \chi_{[\tilde{n}_1, \dots, \tilde{n}_{\tilde{s}}]} \in \mathbb{Z}[X]$ if and only if the multisets $[n_1, \dots, n_s]$ and $[\tilde{n}_1, \dots, \tilde{n}_{\tilde{s}}]$ coincide.

Actually, in order to prove Theorem (1.2) we prove much more: We give an algorithm to recover the multiset $[n_1, \dots, n_s]$, provided it contains the element 2 at

most once, from the characteristic polynomial $\chi_{[n_1, \dots, n_s]}$ alone. Both the algorithm, and the formula in Theorem (1.1) to compute $\chi_{[n_1, \dots, n_s]}$ from $[n_1, \dots, n_s]$, are easily implemented, for example into the computer algebra system GAP [4]; this has been used to verify the examples given in (2.7), (2.8), (3.8) and (4.8).

Having these general conclusions, and the techniques to prove them, at hand, we are also able to derive a few further properties of the spectrum of $\Phi_{[n_1, \dots, n_s]}$, which by Theorem (1.1) consists of roots of unity of order dividing $n_{\mathcal{I}}$. Firstly, we deal with the question whether the roots of unity of highest possible order actually are elements of the spectrum:

(1.3) Corollary. Let $[n_1, \dots, n_s]$ be a multiset containing the element 2 at most once. Then the order of periodicity of $\Phi_{[n_1, \dots, n_s]}$ equals $n_{\mathcal{I}}$, where moreover all primitive $n_{\mathcal{I}}$ -th roots of unity are eigenvalues of $\Phi_{[n_1, \dots, n_s]}$.

Moreover, we are able to give a general criterion to decide when 1, that is the root of unity of lowest possible order, is an element of the spectrum; due to its technicality it is only stated in Theorem (4.7). Finally, a consideration of the multiplicity of 1 as an element of the spectrum leads to the following result: Recall that for any $f \in \mathbb{Z}[X] \setminus \{0\}$ the reciprocal polynomial is defined as $f^* := X^{\deg(f)} \cdot f(X^{-1}) \in \mathbb{Z}[X] \setminus \{0\}$, and f is called self-reciprocal if $f^* = f$.

(1.4) Corollary. Let $[n_1, \dots, n_s]$ be a multiset. Then $\chi_{[n_1, \dots, n_s]}^* = \pm \chi_{[n_1, \dots, n_s]}$, where $\chi_{[n_1, \dots, n_s]}$ is self-reciprocal if and only if $\gcd(s, n_1, \dots, n_s)$ is odd.

Back to tensor products. Returning to the original motivation, we draw a few immediate conclusions about the tensor product $A := \bigotimes_{i=1}^s F[\vec{A}_{n_i-1}]$, where we now assume that $n_i \geq 3$ for all $i \in \{1, \dots, s\}$:

a) The associated Coxeter polynomial being given as

$$\begin{cases} \chi_{[n_1, \dots, n_s]}, & \text{if } s \text{ is odd,} \\ \chi_{[n_1, \dots, n_s, 2]}, & \text{if } s \text{ is even,} \end{cases}$$

by Corollary (1.3) the Coxeter transformation Φ_A is periodic of order

$$\begin{cases} n_{\mathcal{I}} &= \text{lcm}(n_1, \dots, n_s), & \text{if } s \text{ is odd,} \\ \text{lcm}(n_{\mathcal{I}}, 2) &= \text{lcm}(n_1, \dots, n_s, 2), & \text{if } s \text{ is even.} \end{cases}$$

In particular, for $s = 3$ we recover [10, Prop.7.6]; note that the proof given there heavily depends on using weighted projective lines.

b) Moreover, since Coxeter polynomials are derived invariants, from Theorem (1.2) we infer that tensor products $A = \bigotimes_{i=1}^s F[\vec{A}_{n_i-1}]$ and $\bigotimes_{i=1}^{\tilde{s}} F[\vec{A}_{\tilde{n}_i-1}]$, where $\tilde{s} \in \mathbb{N}$, and $\tilde{n}_i \geq 3$ for all $i \in \{1, \dots, \tilde{s}\}$, are derived equivalent if and only if the multisets $[n_1, \dots, n_s]$ and $[\tilde{n}_1, \dots, \tilde{n}_{\tilde{s}}]$ coincide.

c) Finally, we note that the algebra $A = \bigotimes_{i=1}^s F[\vec{A}_{n_i-1}]$ is fractionally Calabi-Yau, see [11, Sect.1.4], where since $F[\vec{A}_{n_i-1}]$ has Calabi-Yau dimension $\frac{n_i-2}{n_i}$, see [15, Thm.4.1], we infer that $A = \bigotimes_{i=1}^s F[\vec{A}_{n_i-1}]$ has Calabi-Yau dimension

$$\frac{\sum_{i=1}^s \frac{n_{\mathcal{I}}}{n_i} \cdot (n_i - 2)}{n_{\mathcal{I}}} = \frac{s \cdot n_{\mathcal{I}} - 2 \cdot \sum_{i=1}^s \frac{n_{\mathcal{I}}}{n_i}}{n_{\mathcal{I}}};$$

for the case $s = 3$ see also [10, Prop.7.5].

This yields $(\Phi_A)^{n_{\mathcal{I}}} = (-\text{id})^{(s-1) \cdot n_{\mathcal{I}}}$, just implying the obvious fact that the order of periodicity of Φ_A divides $n_{\mathcal{I}}$ respectively $\text{lcm}(n_{\mathcal{I}}, 2)$, whenever s is odd respectively even. But comparing with the actual order of periodicity of Φ_A as determined above, we observe that we indeed detect the fractional part of the Calabi-Yau dimension of $A = \bigotimes_{i=1}^s F[\vec{A}_{n_i-1}]$ in terms of the associated Coxeter transformation.

Outline. This paper is organised as follows: In Section 2 we prove Theorem (1.1); in order to do so, we apply character theory of finite abelian groups, where we recall the necessary facts, but for more details refer the reader, for example, to [7]. In Section 3 we prove Theorem (1.2) and the first half of Corollary (1.3); in order to do so, we are going to apply lattice theoretic Möbius inversion, where again we recall the necessary facts, but for more details refer the reader, for example, to [17]. In Section 4 we finally prove the second half of Corollary (1.3), state and prove Theorem (4.7), and prove Corollary (1.4).

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2 Characteristic polynomials of Coxeter transformations

We proceed towards a proof of Theorem (1.1), where we from now on again allow for $n_i \geq 2$ for all $i \in \{1, \dots, s\}$.

(2.1) We recall the determination of the Coxeter polynomial of the path algebra $F[\vec{A}_{n-1}]$, which is of course well-known, see [1, Ch.VIII.5]: Let

$$\mathcal{C}_{[n]} := \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ & 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ & & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ & & & \ddots & \vdots \\ & & & & 1 \end{bmatrix} \in \text{GL}_{n-1}(\mathbb{Z})$$

be the Cartan matrix associated with $F[\vec{A}_{n-1}]$, describing the classes of the projective indecomposable modules in $K_0(F[\vec{A}_{n-1}]) \cong \mathbb{Z}^{n-1}$ with respect to the ‘standard’ basis consisting of the classes of the simple modules; the injective indecomposable modules are similarly described by $\mathcal{C}_{[n]}^{\text{tr}}$. Hence, by [1, Ch.VIII.2], the Coxeter transformation $\Phi_{[n]} \in \mathbb{Z}^{(n-1) \times (n-1)}$ is uniquely determined by the equation $\mathcal{C}_{[n]} \cdot \Phi_{[n]} = -\mathcal{C}_{[n]}^{\text{tr}}$, thus

$$\Phi_{[n]} = -\mathcal{C}_{[n]}^{-1} \cdot \mathcal{C}_{[n]}^{\text{tr}} = \begin{bmatrix} . & 1 & & & \\ & . & 1 & & \\ & & \ddots & \ddots & \\ -1 & -1 & \dots & -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \in \text{GL}_{n-1}(\mathbb{Z});$$

in particular, we have $\Phi_{[2]} = [-1] \in \text{GL}_1(\mathbb{Z})$.

Since $\Phi_{[n]}$ is described by a companion matrix, its characteristic polynomial $\chi_{[n]} \in \mathbb{Z}[X]$ is given as

$$\chi_{[n]} = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} X^i = \frac{X^n - 1}{X - 1} = \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} (X - \zeta_n^i) \in \mathbb{C}[X],$$

where $\zeta_n := \exp(\frac{2\pi\sqrt{-1}}{n}) \in \mathbb{C}$ is the standard primitive complex n -th root of unity. Hence $\Phi_{[n]}$ is diagonalisable over \mathbb{C} , is periodic of order n , and its spectrum is given by the pairwise distinct eigenvalues $\{\zeta_n^i \in \mathbb{C}; i \in (\mathbb{Z}/n) \setminus \{0\}\}$.

(2.2) Since the Cartan matrix of the tensor product $\bigotimes_{i=1}^s F[\vec{A}_{n_i-1}]$ is given by the Kronecker product $\bigotimes_{i=1}^s \mathcal{C}_{[n_i]}$, the associated Coxeter transformation is

$$-\left(\bigotimes_{i=1}^s \mathcal{C}_{[n_i]}\right)^{-1} \cdot \left(\bigotimes_{i=1}^s \mathcal{C}_{[n_i]}\right)^{\text{tr}} = -\bigotimes_{i=1}^s \left(\mathcal{C}_{[n_i]}^{-1} \cdot \mathcal{C}_{[n_i]}^{\text{tr}}\right) = (-1)^{s-1} \cdot \bigotimes_{i=1}^s \Phi_{[n_i]}.$$

We let $\Phi_{[n_1, \dots, n_s]} := \bigotimes_{i=1}^s \Phi_{[n_i]}$. By the above, $\Phi_{[n_1, \dots, n_s]}$ is also diagonalisable over \mathbb{C} and periodic, its complex eigenvalues being given as the multiset

$$\mathcal{M} := \left\{ \prod_{i=1}^s \zeta_{n_i}^{a_i} \in \mathbb{C}; a_i \in (\mathbb{Z}/n_i) \setminus \{0\} \right\}.$$

In other words, its characteristic polynomial $\chi_{[n_1, \dots, n_s]} \in \mathbb{Z}[X]$ is given as

$$\chi_{[n_1, \dots, n_s]} = \prod_{[a_1, \dots, a_s] \in \prod_{i=1}^s ((\mathbb{Z}/n_i) \setminus \{0\})} \left(X - \prod_{i=1}^s \zeta_{n_i}^{a_i} \right) \in \mathbb{C}[X].$$

Note that these considerations are reminiscent of the approach taken in [6].

Hence in particular $\Phi_{[n_1, \dots, n_s]}$ has spectral radius 1, and since the above description of the Coxeter transformation yields $\det((-1)^{s-1} \cdot \Phi_{[n_1, \dots, n_s]}) = (-1)^l$, where $l := \prod_{i=1}^s (n_i - 1)$, we for later use note that

$$\det(\Phi_{[n_1, \dots, n_s]}) = (-1)^{ls}.$$

We now proceed towards the asserted explicit formula for $\chi_{[n_1, \dots, n_s]}$:

(2.3) To this end, let $G_n := \langle z \rangle$ be a (multiplicative) cyclic group of order $n \geq 2$, and let z be a generator. Moreover, let $G_n^* := \{(\zeta_n^*)^j; j \in \mathbb{Z}/n\}$ be its (multiplicative) character group, where $\zeta_n^*: G_n \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^*: z \mapsto \zeta_n$, then the integral group ring $\mathbb{Z}[G_n^*]$, consisting of the formal \mathbb{Z} -linear combinations of the characters in G_n^* , is called the (additive) group of generalised characters of G_n .

In particular, let $1_n := (\zeta_n^*)^0 \in G_n^*$ be the trivial character, that is the character of the representation $G_n \rightarrow \mathrm{GL}_1(\mathbb{C}): z \mapsto 1$, and let $\rho_n := \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} (\zeta_n^*)^j \in \mathbb{Z}[G_n^*]$ be the regular character, that is the character of the regular action of G_n on the complex group algebra $\mathbb{C}[G_n]$. Then we have $\rho_n(1) = n$ and $\rho_n(x) = 0$ for all $x \in G_n \setminus \{1\}$, and conversely for any generalised character $\chi \in \mathbb{Z}[G_n^*]$ such that $\chi(x) = 0$ for all $x \in G_n \setminus \{1\}$ we have $\chi = \frac{\chi(1)}{n} \cdot \rho_n$.

Now, by mapping $z \mapsto \Phi_{[n]}$ we get a faithful representation of $G_n \rightarrow \mathrm{GL}_{n-1}(\mathbb{C})$, whose character is given as $\varphi_n := \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} (\zeta_n^*)^j = \rho_n - 1_n \in \mathbb{Z}[G_n^*]$.

(2.4) Now we consider the direct product

$$G := \prod_{i=1}^s G_{n_i} = \prod_{i=1}^s \langle z_i \rangle$$

of cyclic groups $G_{n_i} = \langle z_i \rangle$ with chosen generators z_i . Let $\rho \in \mathbb{Z}[G^*]$ be the regular character of G , which hence can be written as the outer tensor product $\rho = \rho_{n_1} \otimes \dots \otimes \rho_{n_s}$ of the regular characters $\rho_{n_i} \in \mathbb{Z}[G_{n_i}^*]$. Moreover, let $\varphi := \varphi_{n_1} \otimes \dots \otimes \varphi_{n_s} \in \mathbb{Z}[G^*]$ be the outer tensor product of the characters $\varphi_{n_i} \in \mathbb{Z}[G_{n_i}^*]$. Hence we have $\varphi = (\rho_{n_1} - 1_{n_1}) \otimes \dots \otimes (\rho_{n_s} - 1_{n_s}) \in \mathbb{Z}[G^*]$.

Considering the representation of G affording φ , since the tensor factors φ_{n_i} are afforded by the representations $z_i \mapsto \Phi_{[n_i]}$, we infer that the element $z := \prod_{i=1}^s z_i \in G$ is represented by the matrix $\Phi_{[n_1, \dots, n_s]} = \bigotimes_{i=1}^s \Phi_{[n_i]}$. Hence we consider the cyclic subgroup

$$H := \langle z \rangle = \left\langle \prod_{i=1}^s z_i \right\rangle \leq G,$$

which in particular has order $n_{\mathcal{I}} = \mathrm{lcm}(n_1, \dots, n_s)$. Thus the restriction $\varphi|_H$ can be viewed as an element of $\mathbb{Z}[H^*]$, and hence may be written as a \mathbb{Z} -linear combination of linear characters of H . This will yield the characteristic polynomial $\chi_{[n_1, \dots, n_s]}$ of $\Phi_{[n_1, \dots, n_s]}$ as a rational function in $\mathbb{C}(X)$, where the linear characters occurring, evaluated at $z \in H$, describe its zeroes and poles.

(2.5) To this end, for $\mathcal{J} \subseteq \mathcal{I}$ let

$$G_{\mathcal{J}} := \prod_{i \in \mathcal{J}} G_{n_i} = \prod_{i \in \mathcal{J}} \langle z_i \rangle \leq G$$

be the subgroup generated by the direct factors indicated by \mathcal{J} . Hence we have a group epimorphism

$$\alpha_{\mathcal{J}}: G \rightarrow G_{\mathcal{J}}: \begin{cases} z_i \mapsto z_i, & \text{if } i \in \mathcal{J}, \\ z_i \mapsto 1, & \text{if } i \notin \mathcal{J}. \end{cases}$$

Let $\rho_{\mathcal{J}} = \bigotimes_{i \in \mathcal{J}} \rho_{n_i} \in \mathbb{Z}[G_{\mathcal{J}}^*]$ be the regular character of $G_{\mathcal{J}}$, and let $\hat{\rho}_{\mathcal{J}} := \rho_{\mathcal{J}} \circ \alpha_{\mathcal{J}} \in \mathbb{Z}[G^*]$ be its inflation to G via $\alpha_{\mathcal{J}}$. Thus expanding the outer tensor product $\varphi = (\rho_{n_1} - 1_{n_1}) \otimes \cdots \otimes (\rho_{n_s} - 1_{n_s})$ by distributivity we get

$$\varphi = \sum_{\mathcal{J} \subseteq \mathcal{I}} (-1)^{s-|\mathcal{J}|} \cdot (\rho_{\mathcal{J}} \circ \alpha_{\mathcal{J}}) = \sum_{\mathcal{J} \subseteq \mathcal{I}} (-1)^{s-|\mathcal{J}|} \cdot \hat{\rho}_{\mathcal{J}} \in \mathbb{Z}[G^*].$$

(2.6) Finally, let $z_{\mathcal{J}} := \prod_{i \in \mathcal{J}} z_i$ and

$$H_{\mathcal{J}} := \langle z_{\mathcal{J}} \rangle \leq G_{\mathcal{J}},$$

which in particular has order $n_{\mathcal{J}} = \text{lcm}(n_i; i \in \mathcal{J})$. Then $\alpha_{\mathcal{J}}$ restricts to an epimorphism $H \rightarrow H_{\mathcal{J}}: z \mapsto z_{\mathcal{J}}$, which we denote by the same symbol. Let $\rho_{n_{\mathcal{J}}} \in \mathbb{Z}[H_{\mathcal{J}}^*]$ be the regular character of $H_{\mathcal{J}}$, and let $\hat{\rho}_{n_{\mathcal{J}}} := \rho_{n_{\mathcal{J}}} \circ \alpha_{\mathcal{J}} \in \mathbb{Z}[H^*]$ be its inflation to H via $\alpha_{\mathcal{J}}$. Then letting $\zeta_{n_{\mathcal{J}}}^* := (\zeta_{n_{\mathcal{I}}}^*)^{\frac{n_{\mathcal{I}}}{n_{\mathcal{J}}}} \in \mathbb{Z}[H^*]$ we have

$$\hat{\rho}_{n_{\mathcal{J}}} = \sum_{j=0}^{n_{\mathcal{J}}-1} (\zeta_{n_{\mathcal{J}}}^*)^j \in \mathbb{Z}[H^*].$$

Now we have $\rho_{\mathcal{J}}(1) = |G_{\mathcal{J}}| = \prod_{i \in \mathcal{J}} n_i$ and $\rho_{n_{\mathcal{J}}}(1) = |H_{\mathcal{J}}| = n_{\mathcal{J}}$. Since $\rho_{\mathcal{J}}(x) = 0$ for all $x \in G_{\mathcal{J}} \setminus \{1\}$, we conclude that

$$\rho_{\mathcal{J}}|_{H_{\mathcal{J}}} = \frac{\prod_{i \in \mathcal{J}} n_i}{n_{\mathcal{J}}} \cdot \rho_{n_{\mathcal{J}}} \in \mathbb{Z}[H_{\mathcal{J}}^*].$$

Hence for all $x \in H$ we have

$$\hat{\rho}_{\mathcal{J}}(x) = \rho_{\mathcal{J}}(\alpha_{\mathcal{J}}(x)) = \frac{\prod_{i \in \mathcal{J}} n_i}{n_{\mathcal{J}}} \cdot \rho_{n_{\mathcal{J}}}(\alpha_{\mathcal{J}}(x)) = \frac{\prod_{i \in \mathcal{J}} n_i}{n_{\mathcal{J}}} \cdot \hat{\rho}_{n_{\mathcal{J}}}(x),$$

that is

$$\hat{\rho}_{\mathcal{J}}|_H = \frac{\prod_{i \in \mathcal{J}} n_i}{n_{\mathcal{J}}} \cdot \hat{\rho}_{n_{\mathcal{J}}} \in \mathbb{Z}[H^*].$$

This implies

$$\varphi|_H = \sum_{\mathcal{J} \subseteq \mathcal{I}} (-1)^{s-|\mathcal{J}|} \cdot \hat{\rho}_{\mathcal{J}}|_H = \sum_{\mathcal{J} \subseteq \mathcal{I}} \left((-1)^{s-|\mathcal{J}|} \cdot \frac{\prod_{i \in \mathcal{J}} n_i}{n_{\mathcal{J}}} \cdot \hat{\rho}_{n_{\mathcal{J}}} \right) \in \mathbb{Z}[H^*],$$

where in turn $\widehat{\rho}_{n_{\mathcal{J}}} = \sum_{j=0}^{n_{\mathcal{J}}-1} (\zeta_{n_{\mathcal{J}}}^*)^j$. Hence evaluating at $z \in H$ we get

$$\chi_{[n_1, \dots, n_s]} = \prod_{\mathcal{J} \subseteq \mathcal{I}} \left(\prod_{j=0}^{n_{\mathcal{J}}-1} (X - \zeta_{n_{\mathcal{J}}}^j) \right)^{(-1)^{s-|\mathcal{J}|} \cdot \frac{\prod_{i \in \mathcal{J}} n_i}{n_{\mathcal{J}}}} \in \mathbb{C}(X),$$

which is the desired description, proving Theorem (1.1). \sharp

(2.7) Example. We write out the above formula explicitly for small values of $s \in \mathbb{N}$, and verify that the polynomials obtained indeed behave as expected:

- a) For $s = 1$, letting $n := n_1$, we of course just recover $\chi_{[n]} = \frac{X^n - 1}{X - 1}$.
- b) For $s = 2$, letting $n_{12} := \text{lcm}(n_1, n_2)$ and $g_{12} := \text{gcd}(n_1, n_2) = \frac{n_1 n_2}{n_{12}}$, we have

$$\chi_{[n_1, n_2]} = \frac{(X - 1)(X^{n_{12}} - 1)^{g_{12}}}{(X^{n_1} - 1)(X^{n_2} - 1)};$$

in particular, if n_1 and n_2 are coprime this yields

$$\chi_{[n_1, n_2]} = \frac{(X - 1)(X^{n_1 n_2} - 1)}{(X^{n_1} - 1)(X^{n_2} - 1)}.$$

Even more specifically, for the multiset $[n, 2]$ we get $\chi_{[n, 2]} = \frac{X^n - (-1)^n}{X + 1}$, thus in any case we indeed have $\chi_{[n, 2]} = (-1)^{n-1} \cdot \chi_{[n]}(-X)$ as expected.

- c) For $s = 3$, abbreviating $n_{ij} := \text{lcm}(n_i, n_j)$ and $g_{ij} := \text{gcd}(n_i, n_j) = \frac{n_i n_j}{n_{ij}}$, for $i < j \in \{1, 2, 3\}$, and $g_{123} := \text{gcd}(n_1, n_2, n_3)$, and noting that the principle of inclusion-exclusion yields $n_{123} := \text{lcm}(n_1, n_2, n_3) = \frac{n_1 n_2 n_3 g_{123}}{g_{12} g_{13} g_{23}}$, we have

$$\chi_{[n_1, n_2, n_3]} = \frac{(X^{n_1} - 1)(X^{n_2} - 1)(X^{n_3} - 1)(X^{n_{123}} - 1)^{\frac{g_{12} g_{13} g_{23}}{g_{123}}}}{(X - 1)(X^{n_{12}} - 1)^{g_{12}}(X^{n_{13}} - 1)^{g_{13}}(X^{n_{23}} - 1)^{g_{23}}};$$

in particular, if n_1, n_2 and n_3 are pairwise coprime this yields

$$\chi_{[n_1, n_2, n_3]} = \frac{(X^{n_1} - 1)(X^{n_2} - 1)(X^{n_3} - 1)(X^{n_1 n_2 n_3} - 1)}{(X - 1)(X^{n_1 n_2} - 1)(X^{n_1 n_3} - 1)(X^{n_2 n_3} - 1)}.$$

Even more specifically, for the multiset $[n, 2, 2]$ we get $\chi_{[n, 2, 2]} = \frac{X^n - 1}{X - 1}$, independently of whether n is odd or even; thus we indeed have $\chi_{[n, 2, 2]} = \chi_{[n]}$ as expected. Moreover, for $[n_1, n_2, 2]$, by a similar case distinction with respect to the parity of n_1 and n_2 , we indeed get, as expected,

$$\chi_{[n_1, n_2, 2]} = (-1)^{(n_1-1)(n_2-1)} \cdot \chi_{[n_1, n_2]}(-X).$$

(2.8) Example. We now consider a few examples which play a particular role in the context of weighted projective lines:

a) For the tensor product $F[\vec{A}_2] \otimes F[\vec{A}_{n-1}]$, where $n \geq 2$, which is associated with the most prominent series $\mathbb{X}(2, 3, n)$ of weighted projective lines, see [9], we get the Coxeter polynomial

$$\chi_{[2,3,n]} = \chi_{[3,n]}(-X) = \begin{cases} \frac{(X+1)(X^{3n}-(-1)^n)}{(X^3+1)(X^n-(-1)^n)}, & \text{if } 3 \nmid n, \\ \frac{(X+1)(X^n-(-1)^n)^2}{(X^3+1)}, & \text{if } 3 \mid n. \end{cases}$$

In particular, for $n \in \{2, \dots, 5\}$ we get

$$\chi_{[2,3,n]} = \begin{cases} \Phi_3, & \text{if } n = 2, \\ \Phi_2^2 \Phi_6, & \text{if } n = 3, \\ \Phi_3 \Phi_{12}, & \text{if } n = 4, \\ \Phi_{30}, & \text{if } n = 5, \end{cases}$$

where $\Phi_d \in \mathbb{Z}[X]$, for $d \in \mathbb{N}$, denotes the d -th cyclotomic polynomial. These coincide with the Coxeter polynomials of the path algebras of the quivers of Dynkin type A_2 , D_4 , E_6 , and E_8 , respectively, see for example [12, Sect.18.5].

This was to be expected, since, apart from $\mathbb{X}(2, 2, n)$, the above cases are precisely those of weighted projective lines having positive Euler characteristic, see [10, Sect.5.1], and the associated tensor products are by the ADE chain phenomenon derived equivalent to the path algebras named, see [9, Prop.5.5, Prop.5.16], or independently [11, Cor.1.2].

b) Moreover, for the tensor products

$$F[\vec{A}_2] \otimes F[\vec{A}_2] \otimes F[\vec{A}_2], \quad F[\vec{A}_3] \otimes F[\vec{A}_3], \quad F[\vec{A}_2] \otimes F[\vec{A}_5],$$

being associated with the weighted projective lines $\mathbb{X}(3, 3, 3)$, $\mathbb{X}(2, 4, 4)$ and $\mathbb{X}(2, 3, 6)$, respectively, we get the Coxeter polynomials

$$\begin{aligned} \chi_{[3,3,3]} &= (X-1)^2 \cdot \left(\frac{X^3-1}{X-1}\right)^3 &= \Phi_1^2 \Phi_3^3, \\ \chi_{[2,4,4]} &= (X-1)^2 \cdot \left(\frac{X^2-1}{X-1}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{X^4-1}{X-1}\right)^2 &= \Phi_1^2 \Phi_2^3 \Phi_4^2, \\ \chi_{[2,3,6]} &= (X-1)^2 \cdot \left(\frac{X^2-1}{X-1}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{X^3-1}{X-1}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{X^6-1}{X-1}\right) &= \Phi_1^2 \Phi_2^2 \Phi_3^2 \Phi_6, \end{aligned}$$

which are of canonical type, see [12, Prop.18.6].

This was to be expected, since, apart from $\mathbb{X}(2, 2, 2, 2)$, the above cases are precisely those of weighted projective lines having zero Euler characteristic. In other words, these are the tubular weight types, see [10, Sect.5.2], hence the associated tensor products are derived equivalent to the canonical algebras of the respective type, see [10, Thm.5.6], or [12, Sect.18.6.2] for the case $[3, 3, 3]$.

3 Recovering the tensor factors

We now conversely assume only the characteristic polynomial $\chi_\Phi \in \mathbb{Z}[X]$, where $\Phi := \Phi_{[n_1, \dots, n_s]}$ is as above, to be known. Thus we hide the multiset from the notation, and we aim to recover the number $s \in \mathbb{N}$ of tensor factors and the multiset $[n_1, \dots, n_s]$ from χ_Φ alone. This will in particular entail Theorem (1.2), as soon as we additionally assume that the multiset $[n_1, \dots, n_s]$ contains the element 2 at most once.

(3.1) Recall that for any $d \in \mathbb{N}$ the multiplicity $m_d \in \mathbb{N}_0$ of the primitive d -th root of unity $\zeta_d \in \mathbb{C}$ as an element of the multiset \mathcal{M} of complex eigenvalues of Φ is given as the order of ζ_d as a zero of $\chi_\Phi \in \mathbb{C}[X]$; note that m_d only depends on the order d , but not on the particular choice of a primitive d -th root of unity. Hence, by evaluating χ_Φ at the standard primitive d -th root of unity $\zeta_d \in \mathbb{C}$ for increasing values of $d \in \mathbb{N}$, the multiplicities $m_d \in \mathbb{N}_0$, the number $\max(d \in \mathbb{N}; m_d > 0) \in \mathbb{N}$, and thus the number

$$N := \text{lcm}(d \in \mathbb{N}; m_d > 0) \in \mathbb{N}$$

can be determined from χ_Φ ; note that N is the order of periodicity of Φ .

To facilitate the subsequent analysis, assume that $n \in \mathbb{N}$ is a multiple of the currently unknown number $n_{\mathcal{I}} = \text{lcm}(n_1, \dots, n_s)$. Then we may rewrite \mathcal{M} as

$$\mathcal{M} = \left\{ \prod_{i=1}^s \zeta_n^{\frac{n}{n_i} \cdot a_i} \in \mathbb{C}; a_i \in (\mathbb{Z}/n_i) \setminus \{0\} \right\}.$$

We have $m_d > 0$ only if $d \mid n_{\mathcal{I}}$, hence we get $N \mid n_{\mathcal{I}}$ as well, but a priori we might have $m_{n_{\mathcal{I}}} = 0$ or even $N < n_{\mathcal{I}}$.

Still, a suitable, but crudely large $n \in \mathbb{N}$ can be found as follows: Since $\deg(\chi_\Phi) = \prod_{i=1}^s (n_i - 1)$ we have $n_i \leq \deg(\chi_\Phi) + 1$, for all $i \in \{1, \dots, s\}$, hence we may choose $n \in \mathbb{N}$ as a multiple of $\text{lcm}(1, 2, \dots, \deg(\chi_\Phi), \deg(\chi_\Phi) + 1)$. This a priori choice admittedly in general is much larger than $n_{\mathcal{I}}$, but is sufficient for the moment, and we will come back to that point in (3.6) again.

(3.2) Converting to an additive setting, for any $d \mid n$ we have the natural embedding $\iota_n^d: \mathbb{Z}/d \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}/n: x \pmod{d} \mapsto \frac{n}{d} \cdot x \pmod{n}$. Hence we have the natural homomorphism

$$\varphi := [\iota_n^{n_1}, \dots, \iota_n^{n_s}]: \mathbb{Z}/n_1 \oplus \dots \oplus \mathbb{Z}/n_s \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}/n: [x_1, \dots, x_s] \mapsto \sum_{i=1}^s \frac{n}{n_i} \cdot x_i.$$

Letting

$$\mathcal{O} := ((\mathbb{Z}/n_1) \setminus \{0\}) \oplus \dots \oplus ((\mathbb{Z}/n_s) \setminus \{0\}) \subseteq \mathbb{Z}/n_1 \oplus \dots \oplus \mathbb{Z}/n_s,$$

the multiset \mathcal{M} is described by the map $\varphi|_{\mathcal{O}}$, that is, if $x \in \mathbb{Z}/n$ has additive order $d \mid n$, then we have $|(\varphi|_{\mathcal{O}})^{-1}(x)| = m_d$. Thus the task is, given this information on the fibres of $\varphi|_{\mathcal{O}}$, to recover the multiset $[n_1, \dots, n_s]$.

(3.3) In order to do so, we are going to apply lattice theoretic Möbius inversion. We recall the necessary facts: Let \mathcal{L} be a finite combinatorial lattice, that is a non-empty finite set equipped with a partial order \leq , such that for any $x, y \in \mathcal{L}$ there is a smallest upper bound $x + y \in \mathcal{L}$ and a largest lower bound $x \cap y \in \mathcal{L}$ with respect to \leq .

Given a map $f: \mathcal{L} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$, the associated sum function is defined as

$$f^+: \mathcal{L} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}: x \mapsto \sum_{y \leq x} f(y).$$

To recover f from the knowledge of f^+ , we may use the Möbius function associated with \mathcal{L} , which is recursively defined as

$$\mu_{\mathcal{L}}: \mathcal{L} \times \mathcal{L} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}: [x, y] \mapsto \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } x \not\leq y, \\ 1, & \text{if } x = y, \\ -\sum_{x \leq z < y} \mu_{\mathcal{L}}(x, z), & \text{if } x < y. \end{cases}$$

Note that $\mu_{\mathcal{L}}$ is essentially described by the identities $\sum_{x \leq z \leq y} \mu_{\mathcal{L}}(x, z) = 0$ whenever $x < y \in \mathcal{L}$. Then for all $x \in \mathcal{L}$ we have the Möbius inversion formula to recover f from f^+ , see [17, Prop.2],

$$f(x) = \sum_{y \leq x} f^+(y) \mu_{\mathcal{L}}(y, x).$$

Moreover, restricting to an interval $\mathcal{L}' = \{z \in \mathcal{L}; u \leq z \leq v\}$, where $u \leq v \in \mathcal{L}$, we get the Möbius function $\mu_{\mathcal{L}'} = \mu_{\mathcal{L}}|_{\mathcal{L}' \times \mathcal{L}'}$, see [17, Prop.4]; and letting \mathcal{L}^* be the dual lattice associated with \mathcal{L} , obtained by reverting the partial order, its Möbius function is $\mu_{\mathcal{L}^*}(x, y) = \mu_{\mathcal{L}}(y, x)$, for all $x, y \in \mathcal{L}$, see [17, Prop.3].

We are going to apply Möbius inversion in two cases: Firstly, for the partially ordered set of all subsets of a finite set \mathcal{I} , where the partial order is given by set theoretic inclusion \subseteq , the non-zero values of the associated Möbius function $\mu_{\mathcal{I}}$ are given as

$$\mu_{\mathcal{I}}(\mathcal{K}, \mathcal{J}) = (-1)^{|\mathcal{J}| - |\mathcal{K}|} \quad \text{whenever } \mathcal{K} \subseteq \mathcal{J} \subseteq \mathcal{I}.$$

The resulting inversion principle is known as the principle of inclusion-exclusion.

Secondly, given $n \in \mathbb{N}$, for the partially ordered set $\{d \in \mathbb{N}; d \mid n\}$ of all divisors of n , where the partial order is given by the divisibility relation, the essential part of the associated (lattice theoretic) Möbius function μ_n is given as, see for example [2, Ch.1.4.9],

$$\mu_n(x, y) = \mu\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) \quad \text{whenever } x \mid y \mid n,$$

where $\mu: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \{-1, 0, 1\}$ is the number theoretic Möbius function given as

$$\mu: d \mapsto \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } d \text{ is not squarefree,} \\ (-1)^t, & \text{if } d \text{ is the product of } t \in \mathbb{N}_0 \text{ pairwise distinct primes.} \end{cases}$$

(3.4) We are now prepared for our first application of Möbius inversion: For $\mathcal{J} \subseteq \mathcal{I} := \{1, \dots, s\}$ let

$$G_{\mathcal{J}} := \bigoplus_{i \in \mathcal{J}} \mathbb{Z}/n_i \leq \mathbb{Z}/n_1 \oplus \dots \oplus \mathbb{Z}/n_s$$

be the subgroup generated by the direct summands indicated by \mathcal{J} , and let $\varphi_{\mathcal{J}} := \varphi|_{G_{\mathcal{J}}}: G_{\mathcal{J}} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}/n$. Then, given $x \in \mathbb{Z}/n$, by taking the support of elements of $G_{\mathcal{J}}$ into account, the cardinality $|\varphi_{\mathcal{J}}^{-1}(x)| \in \mathbb{N}_0$ is given as

$$|\varphi_{\mathcal{J}}^{-1}(x)| = \sum_{\mathcal{K} \subseteq \mathcal{J}} |(\varphi|_{G_{\mathcal{K}} \cap \mathcal{O}})^{-1}(x)|.$$

Hence the principle of inclusion-exclusion, applied to the full set \mathcal{I} , yields

$$|(\varphi|_{\mathcal{O}})^{-1}(x)| = |(\varphi|_{G_{\mathcal{I}} \cap \mathcal{O}})^{-1}(x)| = \sum_{\mathcal{J} \subseteq \mathcal{I}} (-1)^{s-|\mathcal{J}|} \cdot |\varphi_{\mathcal{J}}^{-1}(x)|,$$

reducing the task of computing the size of fibres of $\varphi|_{\mathcal{O}}$ to determining the size of fibres of the homomorphisms $\varphi_{\mathcal{J}}$, for all $\mathcal{J} \subseteq \mathcal{I}$.

For $\mathcal{J} \subseteq \mathcal{I}$ let still $n_{\mathcal{J}} := \text{lcm}(n_i; i \in \mathcal{J})$, where we again set $n_{\emptyset} := 1$. Then we have $\text{im}(\varphi_{\mathcal{J}}) = \text{im}(\iota_n^{n_{\mathcal{J}}}) \leq \mathbb{Z}/n$, that is $|\text{im}(\varphi_{\mathcal{J}})| = n_{\mathcal{J}}$. Moreover, if $x \in \mathbb{Z}/n$ has additive order $d \mid n$, then we have $x \in \text{im}(\varphi_{\mathcal{J}})$ if and only if $d \mid n_{\mathcal{J}}$. In this case we have

$$|\varphi_{\mathcal{J}}^{-1}(x)| = |\ker(\varphi_{\mathcal{J}})| = \frac{|G_{\mathcal{J}}|}{|\text{im}(\varphi_{\mathcal{J}})|} = \frac{\prod_{i \in \mathcal{J}} n_i}{n_{\mathcal{J}}}.$$

Thus the above expression for $|(\varphi|_{\mathcal{O}})^{-1}(x)| = m_d$ becomes

$$(-1)^s \cdot m_d = \sum_{\mathcal{J} \subseteq \mathcal{I}, d \mid n_{\mathcal{J}}} \left(\frac{1}{n_{\mathcal{J}}} \cdot \prod_{i \in \mathcal{J}} (-n_i) \right).$$

(3.5) This leads us to the second application of Möbius inversion: Letting

$$k_c := \sum_{\mathcal{J} \subseteq \mathcal{I}, n_{\mathcal{J}} = c} \left(\frac{1}{c} \cdot \prod_{i \in \mathcal{J}} (-n_i) \right)$$

for all $c \mid n$, we for all $d \mid n$ get

$$(-1)^s \cdot m_d = \sum_{c \in \{1, \dots, n\}, d \mid c \mid n} k_c. \quad (*)$$

Hence considering this as a sum over the interval $\{c \in \{1, \dots, n\}; d \mid c \mid n\}$ with respect to the dual divisibility relation, Möbius inversion yields

$$(-1)^s \cdot k_d = \sum_{c \in \{1, \dots, n\}, d \mid c \mid n} \mu\left(\frac{c}{d}\right) \cdot m_c,$$

implying that $(-1)^s \cdot k_d$ can be determined from χ_Φ .

Moreover, we have

$$\sum_{c \in \{1, \dots, n\}, c|d} c \cdot k_c = \sum_{c \in \{1, \dots, n\}, c|d} \left(\sum_{\mathcal{J} \subseteq \mathcal{I}, n_{\mathcal{J}}=c} \left(\prod_{i \in \mathcal{J}} (-n_i) \right) \right),$$

yielding

$$\sum_{c \in \{1, \dots, n\}, c|d} c \cdot k_c = \sum_{\mathcal{J} \subseteq \mathcal{I}, n_{\mathcal{J}}|d} \left(\prod_{i \in \mathcal{J}} (-n_i) \right).$$

Letting $\mathcal{I}_c := \{i \in \mathcal{I}, n_i = c\}$, for all $c \mid n$, the right hand side equals

$$\sum_{\mathcal{J} \subseteq \{i \in \mathcal{I}, n_i|d\}} \left(\prod_{i \in \mathcal{J}} (-n_i) \right) = \prod_{i \in \mathcal{I}, n_i|d} (1 - n_i) = \prod_{c \in \{1, \dots, n\}, c|d} (1 - c)^{|\mathcal{I}_c|}.$$

Hence in conclusion we get, for all $d \mid n$,

$$\sum_{c \in \{1, \dots, n\}, c|d} c \cdot k_c = \prod_{c \in \{1, \dots, n\}, c|d} (1 - c)^{|\mathcal{I}_c|}. \quad (**)$$

(3.6) We are now in a position to clarify the relationship between the numbers $N := \text{lcm}(d \in \mathbb{N}; m_d > 0)$ and $n_{\mathcal{I}} = \text{lcm}(n_i; i \in \mathcal{I})$. As was remarked earlier, we have $m_d > 0$ only if $d \mid n_{\mathcal{I}}$, thus we have $N \mid n_{\mathcal{I}}$. We consider the converse:

If $d \nmid N$ then, by equation (*) we conclude that $k_d = 0$. Hence equation (**) applied to n and N yields

$$\prod_{d \in \{1, \dots, n\}, d|n} (1 - d)^{|\mathcal{I}_d|} = \sum_{d|n} d \cdot k_d = \sum_{d|N} d \cdot k_d = \prod_{d \in \{1, \dots, n\}, d|N} (1 - d)^{|\mathcal{I}_d|},$$

showing that $|\mathcal{I}_d| = 0$ whenever $2 \neq d \nmid N$, and $|\mathcal{I}_2|$ is even whenever N is odd.

Thus, if N is even then $n_i \mid N$ for all $i \in \mathcal{I}$, hence $n_{\mathcal{I}} \mid N$, or equivalently $N = n_{\mathcal{I}}$. If N is odd then we have two cases: If $n_{\mathcal{I}}$ is odd as well, then we have $n_i \mid N$ for all $i \in \mathcal{I}$, thus $N = n_{\mathcal{I}}$ again; if $n_{\mathcal{I}}$ is even, then the multiset is of the form $[n_1, \dots, n_{s'}, 2, \dots, 2]$, where $n_1, \dots, n_{s'}$ are odd and $s - s' = |\mathcal{I}_2| > 0$ is even, thus we have $2N = n_{\mathcal{I}}$.

Hence, without knowing the underlying multiset $[n_1, \dots, n_s]$, we are able to specify a small multiple n of $n_{\mathcal{I}}$, using χ_Φ alone, as

$$n = \begin{cases} N, & \text{if } N \text{ is even,} \\ 2N, & \text{if } N \text{ is odd.} \end{cases}$$

Moreover, assuming that $[n_1, \dots, n_s]$ contains the element 2 at most once, then the above also shows that the order of periodicity of Φ is given as $N = n_{\mathcal{I}}$, showing the first half of Corollary (1.3).

(3.7) We are now prepared to describe how to recover the multiset $[n_1, \dots, n_s]$ from χ_Φ : Firstly, for $d = 1$ we have $|\mathcal{I}_1| = 0$, thus by equation (**) we get $k_1 = 0^0 = 1$, hence being able to compute $(-1)^s \cdot k_1 = (-1)^s$ implies that the parity of the number s of tensor factors can be determined from χ_Φ . Thus we are able to compute the numbers k_d , for all $d \mid n$.

Next, for $d = 2$ equation (**) yields $1 + 2k_2 = (-1)^{|\mathcal{I}_2|}$, thus $k_2 = \frac{(-1)^{|\mathcal{I}_2|} - 1}{2} \in \{0, -1\}$, where $k_2 = 0$ if and only if $|\mathcal{I}_2|$ is even. Hence being able to compute k_2 implies that the parity of the number $|\mathcal{I}_2|$ of tensor factors equal to 2 can be determined from χ_Φ as well. Recall that we assume that n is even, so that the above analysis indeed holds for $d = 2$, and that since $\chi_{[n_1, \dots, n_s]} = \chi_{[n_1, \dots, n_s, 2, 2]}$ we cannot possibly expect more than finding the parity of $|\mathcal{I}_2|$.

Finally, for divisors $d \mid n$ such that $d > 2$ we proceed by induction, using equation (**) again, to obtain successively $(1 - d)^{|\mathcal{I}_d|}$, which since $d - 1 > 1$ immediately yields $|\mathcal{I}_d|$.

In conclusion, for all $d \mid n$, we are able to recover algorithmically the cardinality $|\mathcal{I}_d|$ of the number of tensor factors equal to d if $d > 2$, and the parity $|\mathcal{I}_2|$ of the number of tensor factors equal to 2. This in particular proves Theorem (1.2). \sharp

(3.8) Example. For example, for the multisets $[3, 4, 5, 6, 7]$ and $[2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]$ we get $\deg(\chi_\Phi) = 6 \cdot 5 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 = 720$, and the following non-zero multiplicities m_d and m'_d of zeroes of χ_Φ , respectively, entailing $n = N = n_{\mathcal{I}} = 420$:

d	35	70	105	140	210	420
m_d	2	2	2	4	1	3
m'_d	2	2	1	4	2	3

This yields the associated numbers k_d and k'_d , respectively, as follows:

d	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	10	12	14	15	20	21
$(-1)^s \cdot k_d$	-1	0	1	1	1	-2	1	0	3	0	-1	-1	-1
$(-1)^s \cdot k'_d$	1	-1	-1	1	-1	-1	-1	1	3	1	1	-1	1

d	28	30	35	42	60	70	84	105	140	210	420
$(-1)^s \cdot k_d$	-1	2	-1	2	-3	0	-3	1	1	-2	3
$(-1)^s \cdot k'_d$	-1	1	1	1	-3	-1	-3	-1	1	-1	3

These now yield, by considering $d = 1$, that s is odd respectively even, and by considering $d = 2$, that $|\mathcal{I}_2|$ is even respectively odd, and then by induction on d reveal successively $|\mathcal{I}_3| = |\mathcal{I}_4| = |\mathcal{I}_5| = |\mathcal{I}_6| = |\mathcal{I}_7| = 1$, and $|\mathcal{I}_d| = 0$ for $d \mid n$ such that $d \geq 8$.

4 Spectra of Coxeter transformations

We finally comment on two aspects concerning explicit eigenvalues of Coxeter transformations are concerned, thereby proving the second half of Corollary

(1.3), and Corollary (1.4). From now on we assume that the multiset $[n_1, \dots, n_s]$ contains the element 2 at most once.

(4.1) The root of unity $\zeta_{n_{\mathcal{I}}}$ as an eigenvalue. In order to prove the second half of Corollary (1.3), we proceed to show that $m_{n_{\mathcal{I}}} > 0$, in particular implying

$$\max(d \in \mathbb{N}; m_d > 0) = \text{lcm}(d \in \mathbb{N}; m_d > 0) = N.$$

Now, asking whether $m_{n_{\mathcal{I}}} > 0$ is equivalent to asking whether the image $\text{im}(\varphi|_{\mathcal{O}}) \subseteq \mathbb{Z}/n$ contains an element of additive order $n_{\mathcal{I}}$. Since the map

$$\varphi = [\iota_n^{n_1}, \dots, \iota_n^{n_s}]: \mathbb{Z}/n_1 \oplus \dots \oplus \mathbb{Z}/n_s \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}/n$$

factors through $\iota_n^{n_{\mathcal{I}}}: \mathbb{Z}/n_{\mathcal{I}} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}/n$ anyway, we may assume that $n = n_{\mathcal{I}}$, and ask whether $1 \in \text{im}(\varphi|_{\mathcal{O}}) \subseteq \mathbb{Z}/n$.

To this end, let $p_1, \dots, p_t \in \mathbb{N}$ be the rational prime divisors of n , for some $t \in \mathbb{N}$, and let $q_j := p_j^{\epsilon_j}$, where $\epsilon_j \in \mathbb{N}$, such that $n = \prod_{j=1}^t q_j$. For $i \in \{1, \dots, s\}$ and $j \in \{1, \dots, t\}$ let $q_{ij} := p_j^{e_{ij}}$, where $e_{ij} \in \mathbb{N}_0$, such that $n_i = \prod_{j=1}^t q_{ij}$. Thus we have the primary decompositions

$$\mathbb{Z}/n_i \cong \mathbb{Z}/q_{i1} \oplus \dots \oplus \mathbb{Z}/q_{it} \quad \text{and} \quad \mathbb{Z}/n \cong \mathbb{Z}/q_1 \oplus \dots \oplus \mathbb{Z}/q_t,$$

given by the associated natural embeddings. Note that for those we have the following commutative diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbb{Z}/n_i & \xrightarrow{\iota_n^{n_i}} & \mathbb{Z}/n \\ \iota_{n_i}^{q_{ij}} \uparrow & & \uparrow \iota_n^{q_j} \\ \mathbb{Z}/q_{ij} & \xrightarrow[\iota_{q_j}^{q_{ij}}]{} & \mathbb{Z}/q_j \end{array}$$

Hence for $j \in \{1, \dots, t\}$ letting

$$\varphi_j: \bigoplus_{i \in \{1, \dots, s\}; e_{ij} > 0} \mathbb{Z}/q_{ij} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}/q_j,$$

we conclude that $1 \in \text{im}(\varphi) \subseteq \mathbb{Z}/n$, that is $\text{im}(\varphi)$ contains an element of additive order n , if and only if $\text{im}(\varphi_j)$ contains an element of additive order q_j , that is $1 \in \text{im}(\varphi_j) \subseteq \mathbb{Z}/q_j$, for all $j \in \{1, \dots, t\}$. We consider restrictions to \mathcal{O} :

Assume that $1 \in \text{im}(\varphi_j|_{\mathcal{O}}) \subseteq \mathbb{Z}/q_j$, for all $j \in \{1, \dots, t\}$. Taking a preimage in $\varphi_j^{-1}(1) \cap \mathcal{O}$, and augmenting by 0 $\in \mathbb{Z}/q_{ij}$ for $i \in \{1, \dots, s\}$ such that $e_{ij} = 0$, we obtain an element $x_j = [x_{1j}, \dots, x_{sj}] \in \mathbb{Z}/q_{1j} \oplus \dots \oplus \mathbb{Z}/q_{sj}$. Letting

$$y_{ij} := \iota_{n_i}^{q_{ij}}(x_{ij}) \in \text{im}(\iota_{n_i}^{q_{ij}}) \leq \mathbb{Z}/n_i,$$

for $i \in \{1, \dots, s\}$, we have $y_{ij} \neq 0$ if and only if $e_{ij} > 0$, where in this case y_{ij} has additive order q_{ij} , and

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi([y_{1j}, \dots, y_{sj}]) &= \sum_{i=1}^s \iota_n^{n_i}(\iota_{n_i}^{q_{ij}}(x_{ij})) = \sum_{i=1}^s \iota_n^{q_j}(\iota_{q_j}^{q_{ij}}(x_{ij})) \\ &= \iota_n^{q_j} \left(\sum_{i=1}^s \iota_{q_j}^{q_{ij}}(x_{ij}) \right) = \iota_n^{q_j}(\varphi_j(x_j)) = \iota_n^{q_j}(1) = \frac{n}{q_j} \end{aligned}$$

shows that $\varphi([y_{1j}, \dots, y_{sj}]) \in \text{im}(\iota_n^{q_j}) \leq \mathbb{Z}/n$ has additive order q_j . Then for

$$y := \sum_{j=1}^t [y_{1j}, \dots, y_{sj}] = [\sum_{j=1}^t y_{1j}, \dots, \sum_{j=1}^t y_{sj}] \in \mathbb{Z}/n_1 \oplus \dots \oplus \mathbb{Z}/n_s$$

we have $\sum_{j=1}^t y_{ij} \neq 0 \in \mathbb{Z}/n_i$, that is $y \in \mathcal{O}$, and $\varphi(y) = \sum_{j=1}^t \frac{n}{q_j} \in \mathbb{Z}/n$ has additive order $\text{lcm}(q_1, \dots, q_s) = n$, hence we indeed have $1 \in \text{im}(\varphi|_{\mathcal{O}}) \subseteq \mathbb{Z}/n$.

(4.2) Thus to show that $1 \in \text{im}(\varphi|_{\mathcal{O}}) \subseteq \mathbb{Z}/n$ we are led to consider the case $t = 1$: To simplify notation, let $p \in \mathbb{N}$ be a rational prime, and let $n = p^e$ for some $e \in \mathbb{N}$. Hence we have $n_i = p^{e_i}$, where $e_i \in \mathbb{N}$, and where we may assume that $e_i < e$ for all $i \in \{1, \dots, s'\}$, and $e_i = e$ for all $i \in \{s' + 1, \dots, s\}$, for some $s' \in \{0, \dots, s-1\}$. Now we have $1 \in \text{im}(\varphi|_{\mathcal{O}}) \subseteq \mathbb{Z}/p^e$ if and only if $m_{p^e} \neq 0$, which, by equation (*) applied to $d = p^e$, is equivalent to $k_{p^e} \neq 0$.

To determine k_{p^e} , for $\mathcal{J} \subseteq \mathcal{I}$ we have $n_{\mathcal{J}} = p^e$ if and only if $\mathcal{J} \cap \{s' + 1, \dots, s\} \neq \emptyset$, that is \mathcal{J} is of the form $\mathcal{J} = \mathcal{J}' \dot{\cup} \mathcal{J}''$ where $\mathcal{J}' \subseteq \{1, \dots, s'\}$ and $\emptyset \neq \mathcal{J}'' \subseteq \{s' + 1, \dots, s\}$. Thus the principle of inclusion-exclusion yields

$$\begin{aligned} p^e \cdot k_{p^e} &= \sum_{\mathcal{J} \subseteq \mathcal{I}, \mathcal{J} \cap \{s' + 1, \dots, s\} \neq \emptyset} \left(\prod_{i \in \mathcal{J}} (-p^{e_i}) \right) \\ &= \sum_{\mathcal{J}' \subseteq \{1, \dots, s'\}} \sum_{\emptyset \neq \mathcal{J}'' \subseteq \{s' + 1, \dots, s\}} \left(\prod_{i \in \mathcal{J}' \dot{\cup} \mathcal{J}''} (-p^{e_i}) \right) \\ &= \sum_{\mathcal{J}' \subseteq \{1, \dots, s'\}} \left(\prod_{i \in \mathcal{J}'} (-p^{e_i}) \right) \cdot \sum_{\emptyset \neq \mathcal{J}'' \subseteq \{s' + 1, \dots, s\}} \left(\prod_{i \in \mathcal{J}''} (-p^e) \right) \\ &= \left(\prod_{i \in \{1, \dots, s'\}} (1 - p^{e_i}) \right) \cdot ((1 - p^e)^{s-s'} - 1). \end{aligned}$$

Hence we conclude that $k_{p^e} \neq 0$, except if $p^e = 2$ and $s - s' = s$ is even.

(4.3) Thus, returning to the general case again, by the above reduction we are done in all cases, except if n is even and $\epsilon_1 = 1$, where we let $p_1 := 2$. In this

case, we may assume that there is $s' \in \{0, \dots, s-1\}$ such that $n_1, \dots, n_{s'}$ are odd, and $n_{s'+1}, \dots, n_s$ are even. By the above reduction again we are done if $s - s' > 0$ is odd, hence we may additionally assume that $s - s' \geq 2$ is even.

To simplify notation, let $n'_i := n_i$ for $i \in \{1, \dots, s'\}$, and $n'_i := \frac{n_i}{2} \in \mathbb{N}$ for $i \in \{s'+1, \dots, s\}$, and let $n' := \frac{n}{2} = \text{lcm}(n'_1, \dots, n'_s)$. Hence the n'_i are odd, where $n'_i = 1$ if and only if $n_i = 2$. Since the multiset $[n_1, \dots, n_s]$ contains the element 2 at most once, we may assume that $n'_i \geq 3$ for all $i \in \{1, \dots, s-1\}$, and we have to distinguish the cases $n'_s = 1$ and $n'_s \geq 3$:

If $n'_s \geq 3$, we consider the map $\varphi': \mathbb{Z}/n'_1 \oplus \dots \oplus \mathbb{Z}/n'_s \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}/n'$. Then by the above analysis we have $1 \in \text{im}(\varphi'|_{\mathcal{O}}) \subseteq \mathbb{Z}/n'$, hence there is

$$[y_1, \dots, y_s] \in \iota_{n'_1}^{n'_1}((\mathbb{Z}/n'_1) \setminus \{0\}) \oplus \dots \oplus \iota_{n'_s}^{n'_s}((\mathbb{Z}/n'_s) \setminus \{0\}) \subseteq \mathcal{O}$$

such that $\varphi([y_1, \dots, y_s]) \in \mathbb{Z}/n$ has additive order n' . Since $y_s \in \iota_{n'_s}^{n'_s}(\mathbb{Z}/n'_s) \subseteq \mathbb{Z}/n_s$ has odd order, and $n'_s = \frac{n_s}{2} \in \mathbb{Z}/n_s$ has additive order 2, we conclude that $y_s + n'_s \in (\mathbb{Z}/n_s) \setminus \{0\}$ has even order. Hence we have $[y_1, \dots, y_{s-1}, y_s + n'_s] \in \mathcal{O}$, and $\varphi([y_1, \dots, y_{s-1}, y_s + n'_s]) \in \mathbb{Z}/n$ has additive order $n = 2n'$.

If $n'_s = 1$, we consider the map $\varphi': \mathbb{Z}/n'_1 \oplus \dots \oplus \mathbb{Z}/n'_{s-1} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}/n'$ instead. Then similarly there is

$$[y_1, \dots, y_{s-1}] \in \iota_{n'_1}^{n'_1}((\mathbb{Z}/n'_1) \setminus \{0\}) \oplus \dots \oplus \iota_{n'_{s-1}}^{n'_{s-1}}((\mathbb{Z}/n'_{s-1}) \setminus \{0\})$$

such that $\varphi([y_1, \dots, y_{s-1}, 0]) \in \mathbb{Z}/n$ has additive order n' . Thus, since $1 \in (\mathbb{Z}/n_s) \setminus \{0\} = \{1\}$ has additive order 2, we again have $[y_1, \dots, y_{s-1}, 1] \in \mathcal{O}$, and $\varphi([y_1, \dots, y_{s-1}, 1]) \in \mathbb{Z}/n$ has additive order $n = 2n'$. \sharp

(4.4) The root of unity 1 as an eigenvalue. Quite to the opposite we now deal with the question whether $m_1 > 0$, or equivalently whether $0 \in \text{im}(\varphi|_{\mathcal{O}}) \subseteq \mathbb{Z}/n$. We proceed similar to (4.1): If $0 \in \text{im}(\varphi_j|_{\mathcal{O}}) \subseteq \mathbb{Z}/q_j$, for some $j \in \{1, \dots, t\}$, there again are $y_{ij} \in \text{im}(\iota_{n_i}^{q_{ij}}) \leq \mathbb{Z}/n_i$, for $i \in \{1, \dots, s\}$, such that $y_{ij} \neq 0$ if and only if $e_{ij} > 0$, where in this case y_{ij} has additive order q_{ij} , and $\varphi([y_{1j}, \dots, y_{sj}]) = 0 \in \mathbb{Z}/n$.

Thus to infer $0 \in \text{im}(\varphi|_{\mathcal{O}}) \subseteq \mathbb{Z}/n$ it suffices to assume that $0 \in \text{im}(\varphi_j|_{\mathcal{O}}) \subseteq \mathbb{Z}/q_j$ where j runs through a subset $\mathcal{K} \subseteq \{1, \dots, t\}$ such that $\sum_{j \in \mathcal{K}} [y_{1j}, \dots, y_{sj}] \in \mathcal{O}$. The latter condition, saying $\sum_{j \in \mathcal{K}} y_{ij} \neq 0 \in \mathbb{Z}/n_i$ for all $i \in \{1, \dots, s\}$, is equivalent to $\{j \in \{1, \dots, t\}; e_{ij} > 0\} \cap \mathcal{K} \neq \emptyset$, for all $i \in \{1, \dots, s\}$, in other words $\{p_j; j \in \mathcal{K}\}$ contains a prime divisor of any of the numbers n_1, \dots, n_s .

(4.5) Thus to show that $0 \in \text{im}(\varphi|_{\mathcal{O}}) \subseteq \mathbb{Z}/n$ we again first consider the case $t = 1$: We keep the notation of (4.2), where we also assume that $e_1 \leq \dots \leq e_s \in \mathbb{N}$. Then by equation (*), applied to $d = 1$, we have

$$(-1)^s \cdot m_1 = \sum_{\mathcal{J} \subseteq \mathcal{I}} \left(\frac{1}{n_{\mathcal{J}}} \cdot \prod_{i \in \mathcal{J}} (-p^{e_i}) \right) = 1 + \sum_{\emptyset \neq \mathcal{J} \subseteq \mathcal{I}} \left(\frac{1}{p^{e_{\max}(\mathcal{J})}} \cdot \prod_{i \in \mathcal{J}} (-p^{e_i}) \right).$$

Reordering the sum with respect to the maximum of the subsets $\emptyset \neq \mathcal{J} \subseteq \mathcal{I}$ considered, the right hand side becomes

$$\begin{aligned} 1 + \sum_{\emptyset \neq \mathcal{J} \subseteq \mathcal{I}} \left(\frac{1}{p^{e_{\max}(\mathcal{J})}} \cdot \prod_{i \in \mathcal{J}} (-p^{e_i}) \right) &= 1 - \sum_{\emptyset \neq \mathcal{J} \subseteq \mathcal{I}} \left(\prod_{i \in \mathcal{J} \setminus \max(\mathcal{J})} (-p^{e_i}) \right) \\ &= 1 - \sum_{j=1}^s \sum_{\mathcal{J} \subseteq \{1, \dots, j-1\}} \left(\prod_{i \in \mathcal{J}} (-p^{e_i}) \right) = 1 - \sum_{j=1}^s \left(\prod_{i=1}^{j-1} (1 - p^{e_i}) \right). \end{aligned}$$

Hence we conclude that

$$m_1 = \sum_{j=2}^s \left((-1)^{s-j} \cdot \prod_{i=1}^{j-1} (p^{e_i} - 1) \right).$$

Thus we have $m_1 = 0$ whenever $s = 1$. Hence let $s \geq 2$, then m_1 is an alternating sum with summands having non-decreasing absolute value, even increasing absolute value for those j such that $p^{e_{j-1}} \geq 3$. Hence we conclude that $m_1 > 0$, except if $p = 2$ and $1 = e_1 = \dots = e_{s-1} \leq e_s = e$, where s is odd.

(4.6) Now, returning to the general case again, to state the criterion to decide whether $m_1 > 0$ we need a few preparations, taking the above analysis into account: Let Γ be the **gcd graph** of the multiset $[n_1, \dots, n_s]$, whose vertices are labelled by n_1, \dots, n_s , and where vertices n_i and $n_{i'}$, for $i \neq i' \in \{1, \dots, s\}$, are adjacent if and only if $\gcd(n_i, n_{i'}) > 1$.

The graph Γ is the union of the various **prime graphs** Γ_j of $[n_1, \dots, n_s]$, for $j \in \{1, \dots, t\}$, which also have vertices labelled by n_1, \dots, n_s , where vertices n_i and $n_{i'}$, for $i \neq i' \in \{1, \dots, s\}$, are adjacent in Γ_j if and only if $p_j \mid \gcd(n_i, n_{i'})$. Hence each of the graphs Γ_j , next to isolated vertices, has at most one non-trivial connected component Γ_j^0 . If it exists, Γ_j^0 is a complete graph with at least two vertices, being labelled by the n_i having j -th exponent $e_{ij} > 0$; if it does not exist we for completeness let Γ_j^0 be the empty graph.

In particular, n_i is an isolated vertex of Γ if and only if n_i does not belong to any of the connected components Γ_j^0 . Moreover, if n_i is an isolated vertex of Γ_j then we are in the case $s = 1$ in the analysis in (4.5), thus we have $0 \notin \text{im}(\varphi_j|_{\mathcal{O}})$, that is all elements of $\text{im}(\varphi_j|_{\mathcal{O}}) \subseteq \mathbb{Z}/q_j$ have additive order divisible by p_j . Thus, in this case, if $z = [z_1, \dots, z_s] \in \varphi^{-1}(0) \subseteq \mathbb{Z}/n_1 \oplus \dots \oplus \mathbb{Z}/n_s$, then writing $z_i = [z_{i1}, \dots, z_{it}] \in \mathbb{Z}/q_{i1} \oplus \dots \oplus \mathbb{Z}/q_{it} \cong \mathbb{Z}/n_i$ we conclude that $z_{ij} = 0 \in \mathbb{Z}/q_{ij}$.

(4.7) Theorem. Let $[n_1, \dots, n_s]$ be a multiset containing the element 2 at most once. Then 1 is *not* an eigenvalue of $\Phi_{[n_1, \dots, n_s]}$ if and only if

- i) Γ has an isolated vertex, or
- ii) $n_{\mathcal{I}}$ is even, and letting $p_1 := 2$ the graph Γ_1^0 has an odd number of vertices, none of which belongs to any of the Γ_j^0 , where $j \in \{2, \dots, t\}$, and the associated multiset of exponents is $[1, \dots, 1, \epsilon]$ for some $\epsilon \geq 1$.

Proof. We first show that $m_1 = 0$ if either of conditions (i) or (ii) holds: Firstly, if Γ has an isolated vertex n_i , then it is isolated in Γ_j as well, for all $j \in \{1, \dots, t\}$. Hence for any $z \in \varphi^{-1}(0)$, keeping the above notation, we have $z_{ij} = 0 \in \mathbb{Z}/q_{ij}$ for all $j \in \{1, \dots, t\}$, that is $z_i = 0 \in \mathbb{Z}/n_i$, hence $z \notin \mathcal{O}$.

Secondly, we may assume that $n_1, \dots, n_{s'}$ are odd, and $n_{s'+1}, \dots, n_s$ are even, for some $s' \in \{0, \dots, s-1\}$. Then the vertices of Γ_1^0 are labelled by $[n_{s'+1}, \dots, n_s]$, hence $s - s' > 0$ is odd, and since we may assume that Γ does not have isolated vertices, we may additionally assume that $s - s' \geq 3$. Letting $i \in \{s'+1, \dots, s\}$, since n_i is an isolated vertex of Γ_j for all $j \in \{2, \dots, t\}$, we may assume that the vertices of Γ_1^0 are labelled by the multiset $[2, \dots, 2, 2^\epsilon]$. Hence for any preimage $z = [z_1, \dots, z_s] \in \varphi^{-1}(0) \cap \mathcal{O}$ we infer $[z_{s'+1}, \dots, z_s] \in \varphi_1^{-1}(0) \cap \mathcal{O}$, which is the exceptional case in (4.5), a contradiction.

Now assume that neither of conditions (i) and (ii) hold. Then we aim to show that the set $\mathcal{K} := \{j \in \{1, \dots, t\}; \Gamma_j^0 \text{ non-empty}\}$ fulfils the conditions described in (4.4). Note that, since Γ does not have isolated vertices, the set $\{p_j; j \in \mathcal{K}\}$ contains a prime divisor of any of the numbers n_1, \dots, n_s . We are going to apply (4.5) repeatedly: First of all, we are done if $n_{\mathcal{I}}$ is odd. Hence we may assume that $n_{\mathcal{I}}$ is even, and let $p_1 := 2$, thus $q_1 = 2^\epsilon$ for some $\epsilon \in \mathbb{N}$. Then, if Γ_1^0 is empty, or is non-empty and has an even number of vertices, we are done as well.

Hence we may assume that Γ_1^0 has an odd number of vertices, being labelled by $[n_{s'+1}, \dots, n_s]$, for some $s' \in \{0, \dots, s-1\}$ such that $s - s' \geq 3$ is odd. Assume next that n_s , say, belongs to Γ_1^0 as well as to Γ_j^0 for some $j \in \{2, \dots, t\}$. Then we replace the map φ_1 by

$$\varphi'_1: \mathbb{Z}/q_{s'+1,1} \oplus \dots \oplus \mathbb{Z}/q_{s-1,1} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}/q_1 = \mathbb{Z}/2^\epsilon,$$

where the left hand side has an even number of summands. Hence we have $0 \in \text{im}(\varphi'_1|_{\mathcal{O}})$, and the conditions in (4.4) hold for \mathcal{K} and the maps $\varphi'_1, \varphi_2, \dots, \varphi_t$.

Finally, assume that none of the vertices of Γ_1^0 belong to any of the Γ_j^0 , where $j \in \{2, \dots, t\}$. Thus by assumption the 2-parts $[q_{s'+1,1}, \dots, q_{s1}]$ are not of the form $[2, \dots, 2, 2^\epsilon]$, implying that $0 \in \text{im}(\varphi_1|_{\mathcal{O}}) \subseteq \mathbb{Z}/2^\epsilon$, and we are done. $\#$

(4.8) Example. Since the multisets given (3.8) contain isolated vertices, entailing $m_1 = 0$, we here give a few examples without isolated vertices: For the multisets $[2, 4, 6]$ and $[2, 3, 4, 6]$ and $[2, 4, 6, 6]$ the associated characteristic polynomials have degree 15, 30 and 75, respectively, and we get the following associated multiplicities m_d , m'_d and m''_d , respectively:

d	1	2	3	4	6	12
m_d	0	1	1	1	1	2
m'_d	2	2	1	4	2	3
m''_d	5	4	4	9	4	8

(4.9) We finally prove Corollary (1.4), where it indeed suffices to assume that the multiset $[n_1, \dots, n_s]$ contains the element 2 at most once: The process of

taking reciprocal polynomials is an involutory automorphism of the multiplicative semigroup $\mathbb{Z}[X] \setminus \{0\}$. Moreover, letting $\Phi_d \in \mathbb{Z}[X]$ be the d -th cyclotomic polynomial, where $d \in \mathbb{N}$, then we have $\Phi_1^* = (X - 1)^* = -(X - 1) = -\Phi_1$, while Φ_d is self-reciprocal for $d \geq 2$, see for example [14, Sect.1.3]. Since $\chi_{[n_1, \dots, n_s]} \in \mathbb{Z}[X]$ is a product of cyclotomic polynomials, we thus conclude that $\chi_{[n_1, \dots, n_s]}^* = \pm \chi_{[n_1, \dots, n_s]}$.

Hence for the constant term of $\chi_{[n_1, \dots, n_s]}$ we have $\chi_{[n_1, \dots, n_s]}(0) = \pm 1$, where $\chi_{[n_1, \dots, n_s]}$ is self-reciprocal if and only if $\chi_{[n_1, \dots, n_s]}(0) = 1$. Thus from

$$\chi_{[n_1, \dots, n_s]}(0) = (-1)^l \cdot \det(\Phi_{[n_1, \dots, n_s]}) = (-1)^{l(s+1)},$$

where $l := \prod_{i=1}^s (n_i - 1)$, we infer that $\chi_{[n_1, \dots, n_s]}$ is self-reciprocal if and only if s is odd or at least one of the n_i is odd.

(Alternatively, this also follows from recalling that $\chi_{[n_1, \dots, n_s]}$ or $\chi_{[n_1, \dots, n_s, 2]}$ is a Coxeter polynomial, depending on whether s is odd or even, respectively, and using the fact that Coxeter polynomials always are self-reciprocal.) \sharp

Finally, note that by the above analysis $\chi_{[n_1, \dots, n_s]}$ is self-reciprocal if and only if the multiplicity $m_1 \in \mathbb{N}_0$ of the eigenvalue 1 is even; see also the examples in (4.8). Hence the conditions characterising the case $m_1 = 0$ in Theorem (4.7) constitute a special case of the condition in Corollary (1.4): Indeed, the conditions in Theorem (4.7) imply that Γ is not connected, which in turn entails that $\gcd(n_1, \dots, n_s) = 1$, truly a special case of $\gcd(s, n_1, \dots, n_s)$ being odd.

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